THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1841.

Er ADVERTISEMENTS for Monday's paper ough: to be sent in before 9 o'clock this evening. The office is not open on Sundays.

IF For r communication upon the new Medical School, an Extract from Camp's Democracy, an Ab-stract, of the U.S. Census. an Account of the Arrest of Elider Knapp, &c. see First Page. EF For an article on Epigrams and a vivid description of the Battle of Lundy's Lane see Last Page.

. From the very extensive circulation of this paper among the Mechanics, Merchants and business cor ty generally, it is deemed the most advantageous advertising medium of any in the city. The terms are reason able, and advance required.

The Repudiation of State Debts. If there be any of our readers who are weary of hearing arguments in favor of preserving the honor of the States, either from a belief that they are not necessary or from indifference to the subject, we entreat them to bestow five minutes' consideration on a bread view of the question. What is the security on which any man holds and enjoys the house, the farm, or other property, bequeathed him by his parents or carned by his toil? Is it not the inviolability of the public faith? What are deeds, bonds, wills, but evidences of title and interest which the State has undertaken to guarantee And how shall the State honestly and thoroughly enforce other contracts, yet repudiate and trample on its own? History informs us that in the rare instances where a Nation or State has chosen thus to act, the pecuniary ruin to individuals re sulting therefrom has been the least of its evils The shock given to public morals, the utter de struction of public faith, the overthrow of confidence in man, the keen sense of wrongs endured and the universal dread of wrongs to some, have been far sorer and more lasting evils. The horrors of the French Revolution may be clearly traced back to the breach of faith by the Govern ment in the explosion of the Mississipi Scheme.

We have no possible personal interest in the matter-no Stocks, no bonds (unless to pay,) and do not know who holds any State Stocks excepthe President of the Manufacturers' Bank of Ulster. But we HAVE an interest in the preservation of public faith-in the maintenance of American honor. The day in which one State deliberately repudiates its Public Debt and sets its creditors at defiance, will be a dark one for our whole country-for its morals, its fame, and its prosperity. As sure as there is a Heaven above as and a punishment for iniquity, such a step musi entail woe on all who are implicated in its adoption Let us look farther at the grounds on which Re-

pudiation in Mississippi is justified:

From The New Era.
"If the money for these bonds was never, in fact, received by the State, nor by its lawfully constituted agent; if it is true, as stated by Governo McNutt, 'that the contract of sale was fraudulent: if it is true that the Union Bank as the seller, and the United States Bank as the purchaser, were parties to this ' fraud and collusion,' and therefore both fully liable in law and equity to the holders of these bonds, then we say the people of that State would be justified in repudiating their payment by every honorable and disinterested man."

"There is no rule of law more universally recog-

nized in all the courts of Christendom, than that the principal is not bound by the acts of his agenthe agent transcends the specific authorit under which he acts. No matter whether the third party was ignorant of the extent of tha authority or not, it is his own fault if while dealing with an agent he does not inquire and satisfy him self as to the extent of the power conferred by the principal."

We have already stated fully the facts in this case-that the Bonds were authorized by the Legislature, executed by Gov. McNutt, negotiated by the Commissioners, and paid for by the purchasers. There is no possible reason for believing that any fraud was contemplated; the Commissioners evidently got the uttermost farthing they could for the Bonds, and the purchasers paid more than they were worth, and must lose, through the depreciation of Stocks, at least One Million o Dellars by their bargain, even if the State should fulfil her engagements. Not one cent of the proceeds appears to have accrued to the Commission ers, but every farthing was placed in the Union Bank, just where the Legislature directed and Gov. McNutt intended it should be. The original purchaser-to wit, the U.S. Bank-has paid Five Millions of Dollars for those Bonds, and has pledged them with foreign Bankers, as security for loans, for a much smaller amount, which is all she will ever realize for them. She has paid interest on them and received none, and now must sacrifice her Five Millions for Two or Three Millions, while the actual belders would be very glad to part with them for less. And yet Mississippi has been so defrauded that she will not pay a farthing !

Of course, the fact that the Union Bank of Mississippi has since loaned out the money to those who will not repay it is no part of the case. The creditors of the State could not help that. The money was paid to Mississippi, being paid to the Union Bank, in whose behalf her bonds were issued and to whose officers she entrusted them. How can she refuse to pay them?

Let us test the "rule of law" set up by The Sun. A. B. is solicited to take stock in a new Bank. He consets, but has no money, so he gives his note for \$1,000 at five per cent. to C. D. to megotiate for him at par, and invest the proceeds in the stock of the Bank. C. D. cannot negotiate the note at par; but at length by agreeing to make it pounds sterling at 4s. 6d. and to take the proceeds when required to pay for the stock, he finds some one to discount the note. Now if the principle set up by The Sun is sound, he might refuse to pay the excess over the limit fixed by himself; but how shall he retuse to pay the \$1,000 which he did authorize? Would any Court hold him absolved from such payment? And how could any Court absolve Mississippi from the payment of her indubitably Five Millions, even though it should adopt the " rule of law" of The Sun

This brings to view a most alarming feature of the Repudiation. The Anti-Bonders do not say. " We will resist the claim: We will appeal to " the Supreme Court to decide whether these bonds "are justly binding on us, and to what extent;"as it seems to us honest, self-convinced Anti-Bonders would do-but they, a party deeply interested, constitute themselves judge and jury, and determine peremptorily " We will not pay." If they believed their course lawful and honorable, they would not fear to face the legal tribunals of the Union. What, then, shall we say for those who, without being impelled by the same blinding selfinterest, are encouraging and justifying them in the course they have so deplorably adopted?

IF Senator Thomas H. Bestos charges the Government with his mileage every summer to and from St. Louis-amounting to some \$1,500 er annum-although he does not travel the discance more than once in three years, but remains with his family near Washington. Is this the fair thing? It hardly seems so to us, especially in one of those who made so much ado about the "constructive journies" of John Q. Adams, while engaged in Diplomatic services abroad. Mr. Benton, however, has retrenched in part—he no longer charges mileage round by New-Orleans, as he for-

Onio.-The Loco-Focos hold a State Convention at Colembus on the 8th of January, to nominate a candidate for Governor. Wilson Shannon, ex-Governor, is proposed, but declines. Samuel Medory, State Printer, Dewty Vitter (Phoebus! what a name!') of Clermont, John A. Bryan, ex-Auditor, and John Brough, Auditor, are proposed as candidates. We object to them all. As the Whigs will run their present noble Governor, Tex CORWIN, we insist that the Locos shall run a strong nan against him-say Thomas L. Hamer.

his city, was a magnificent display of viands, tory and Revolution of Poland: wines, and good feeling. At half past 6 the Prince Band of the Belle Poule struck up with a fine air, and received with enthusiasm.

1.. The King of the French Band of the "Beile Poule" played the Air "Vive le Roi."

II.. The President of the United States. III.. The "Belle Poule" and the Remains

Band played "Napoleon's Requiem" and "Glory to thee, my God, this night." IV ... "The French Army." Band, "French March."

V.. King Leuis Phillipe's Family.

VI.. The French Navy. VII.. The American Navy.

VIII.. The Mayor and Corporation of New-York.

IX .. The French National Guard. The French Prince rose and touched his breast as an

X .. "The New-York Ladi es " with great

XI... Vive le Roi." Grand March by the Band.

The Prince riving and acknowledging the toast. The Prince, accompanied by his Officers and the Mayor, then tosse and marched round the room, bowing to all as ke some of our civil and political institutions. I would not be a some of our civil and political institutions. I would not be a some of our civil and political institutions. March as he left. The Mayor and the Officers of " La Belle Poule" returned in a few minutes and took their eats, when the Mayor rose and gave]-

XII.. The French Nation.
Frenck Waltz by the Band.

XIII.. The President and Committee of the Din- tration of the government. 2. The nobles, whose Great Cheers. XIV.. The Treaty of France.

Band, "La Cracovienne."

ompany retired. The officers of the Belle Poule eft to go to a Ball in Bleecker-street, given in honer of the Prince. We understand that on Sunday next he Prince, with his frigate, takes his departure as the land was owned by the classes above them, from our shores, carrying with him, as we are sure and as they held it merely as tenants, they were ie must, a grateful recollection of the hospitable attention he has received among us.

BF Some errors in its previous notice of the attempt to poison are corrected by the Tattler of descendants slaves or serfs. All these slaves, howesterday. The young woman's name was Brow- ever, were emancipated and set free at once by a ers instead of Powers and Arnold is only detained great National Assembly held 1347. This assemn prison until he can give security for the support the King and in this and other ways laid the foun of the child. Miss B. states positively that he is ation stone of the Polish constitution. They made in every way innocent of her attempt. She is now the monarchy first elective and then a republic.

or the approaching session. Mr. Benton, Sena-orfrom Missouri; Mr. MOUTON of Louisiana; Mr. ULTON from Arkansas; Mr. PRENTISS of Vorfrom Louisiana, have been in the city some days.

A number of the members, we understand, design her civilization would have been stopped, and Poo rent houses and live *t home during their service t Washington. This is certainly the most comfortable and least expensive mode when members bring their families with them. [Globe.

Who Pays?-The counties of Adams, Amity. Hinds, Jefferson, Madison, Noxabee, Warren Wilkinson, Washington and Yazzoo, gave at the late election 2,500 majority in favor of paying the State bonds. These ten counties pay into the State Treasury \$155,633 75!! or \$15,000 more than half of the whole revenue of the State. Those who pay the most taxes are in favor of paying the at any sacrifice, while those who pay the east keep up an eternal hurra about the burthens of taxation.

The county of Adams pays over \$35,000!! an nually in taxes. This county gave 440 majority favor of paying the State bonds. The county of Lawrence pays less than two thousand dollars taxes, and gave 440 majority against paying the bonds, and thus silences the voice of Adams [Vicksburg Whig. county!!

Parties in the Legislature of Michigan stand as follows:

In the Senate, Whig 1; Loce 10.

.. " House * 4: * 48 It appears that the Whigs of the House will go for a LUTTLE Speaker. But in the Senate, the can didatecy for Speaker, on the Whig side is attended with vast difficulty. Messrs, 'Blank' and 'Scat-tering,' two of the most inveterate office-seekers ever known, are pushing their claims, each insist-ing upon one-third of the vote. A cancus to settle difficulty has been used, but the Whig party is the Senate, is opposed to caucus sominations, up constitutional grounds. And how the caucus, held, shall be organized and conducted is a For this one member, has, through modesty refused to appoint himself chairman or secretary. [Toledo Blade.

IJ A hand on board the steamer Miami was drowned at Chicago on the 15th inst. by falling overboard while drawing a bucket of water.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- The Supreme Court by confirm-SON CHASE, have decided that he is and for many years city, which will open to-morrow, 28th November, inst in their new place of worship in the large convenient Hali. No. 187 Bowery, third door North of Delancy street, 2d floor. Divine service commencing at half past 10, A. M. and at 3 and 7 P. M. where all the members and friends of said Church are invited to attend. (2)

IT Our readers will please to remember that Mr. Baa-HAM gives a Sacred Concert this evening at Gothic Hall. The selection of pieces has been made with care, and the

LF All persons in any way connected with the Press and interested in the progress of Temperance, will please remember the meeting of the Franklin Society at the cor-| uer of Ann and Nassau-streets, This Brening.

Major Tochman's Lecture.

Clinton Hall was crowded last evening as we have rarely seen it before. The third lecture of the series before the Mercantile Library Association was delivered by Major GASPARD TOCHMAN, late an Officer in the Polish Army, and more recently a Professor in Louisville College, Kentucky. His subject was the 'History and Revolution of Poland,' and his lecture last evening was a clear and lucid exhibition of the spirit which animated that brave people in their struggles for independence, and a review of the various means resorted to by their oppressors to crush and destroy their

He commenced by saving that inasmouh as he was not familiar with the English language, it and gentlemen then present. He had been urged causes. to lose sight of his own imperfections solely by the declarations of those who represent that these peadesire to promote a true knowledge of his unhappears which were slaves? True, too true, is it that they py country and to suggest matter for those who are almost reduced to slavery since might hereafter call public attention to their affairs and their efforts to regain their independence .-DINNER TO THE PRINCE.—The dinner given With this apology he trusted the audience would ast evening at the Astor House to the Prince de grant him their kind indulgence while he proceed-Joinville, by the Mayor and Common Council of ed to lay before them some remarks upon the His-

with his suite entered the saloon, the splendid of Poland, comprised an extent of country equal to 398,000 square miles. Its population was twenty and the doors were closed. The Saloon had been four millions, of which number sixteen millions legantly fitted up and tastefully adorned for the spoke the true Polish language; the remainder ccasion. About 240 sat down at the table-the broken Polish and various Russian dislects. Dur ickets being \$20. The viands, fruits, wines, &c. ing the last three centuries Poland had enjoyed a were of the finest description. The Prince was Republican Government. At the head were Kingfressed in his uniform, and wore a splendid star elected for life. Its legislative power was vested ipon his breast. The following toasts were given in a Diet composed of two chambers, that of Senators and Representatives. The despotic rulers of principles of this Republic would eventually undermine their absolute power had continued to invade trigue, treachery and every low device their ingenuity could suggest until finally overpowered, n the years 1772, 1793 and 1795, Poland was torn in pieces by Russia. Austria and Prussia in suc-

The advocates of despotic power have scattered wide the belief that the great mass of the Polish people were serfs, subject to the nobles whom they represented as the tyrants of the former .-Such is the apology for the dismemberment of Po-land. Since they have been brought under the despotic rule of Austria, and her other conquerors, they say moreover, her puople are happy and con-tented under their sway. To remove these mis next three centuries the government of Peland was into the following classes: I. The Peers, who had the power of choosing from their own number twelve who should assist the King in the adminiseign aggression. Every man who tought the bat-tles of his country was esteemed a noble. The The Mayor then left the Chair, and most of the nobles were all equal among themselves and were considered as subordiate to the others. 4. The Other nations in former times were accustomed to other hand more humanoly declared them and their moreover, passed laws limiting the power of

> It is true that even when Poland had a republi can form of government, when Kings were elected Mr. Benton, Sena- Diet of two Chambers-even then the Peasants were not admitted to the privileges of legislators. This was because Poland was founded upon savage find provision made for this. The child of the peasant was admitted to the same school with the should have graduated at a University were clared to be nobles, and entitled to all the rights of free citizens of the Republic. In thus reforming and ealightening her people Poland succeeded so well, that at a time when she had a population of 17,000,000, more than 400,000 were electors. Contrast this with France, which even at the present day, after years of blood and revolution, with population 30,000,000 has but 120,000 electors. It appears then that the lawgivers of Poland were such is the tendency of her institutions, for there nabited wholly by nobles who till their own soil

similar testimony. In the fifteenth century all ti-tles of Princes, Counts, Barons, &c. were abol-An equestrian order was created which was the only recognized privileged class. oble worth millions and to whom thousands paid them no prerogatives.

stroll at large about your land, imposing upon the of Americans. naries belong those Polish dignitaries whom you

n Poland that at the commencement of the fifeenth century no person could be arrested or inticted for any crime unless he were taken in the In the middle of the same century the peasants were placed upon a level with the nobles, and oth were alike eligible to high public offices

ants, they were the following: The owners of the namlets or villages in various sections. The farms and was given a college, barn, cattle, and all that was essential to comfort and convenience. The produce of the land was the exclusive property of the tenants, who said for its use the labor of

never subject to the absolute will of the land own- answered, "In my situation many interests are to law, and could remove when and where they her soldiers fight in Egypt, and I honor them. affray which recently took place in that neighbor ers; they were under the protection of national be considered. pleased, provided they had fulfilled the obligations nto which they had entered on leasing the land. It is quite true this system was liable to abuse, es- his ungrateful conduct toward Poland was not the pecially when foreign influence began to be felt -It is true that some of our writers denounce the consummation. system as one of slavery. This is as rational as it would be to believe that one of your political parties is enslaved to the other, because some of your party papers denounce the dominant party as despotic and tyrannical. Our Constitution expressly leclares in its 4th article that " Peasants and villagers, the most numerous class and most considerable force of the nation, we receive under the cause.' protection of national law and Government.-Whatever liabilities are entered into between them one returning to Poland is, moreover, free so soon as he sets his foot uponour soil." And the 8th could not be supposed that any ambition of literary article, in treating of the judicial power, provided farme had induced him to appear before the ladies expressly and cautiously for the trial of peasants'

And now I respectfully ask, Can you believe the

· Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell.

But Poland cannot long remain under the yoke of her oppressors. The Polish white-crested engle already floats upon exulting wing ; berning beams of light already penetrate the dark cloud which is gathered thick around their oppressers; one peo-ple have forged again the bolts of vengeance, and some months ago, and the only one, we believe, ed with the wrath of sevenfold firing shall they who has not been captured, is said to be now in just at the heads of those who have widen us in the dust.

Before I proceed to the examination of the Poish History, let me explain the motives on which e rely to regain our independence.

When we examine History we find the fact clearestablished that at different periods of the past, vilized people have been invaded and conquered barbarians. But History also teaches us that se very barbarians thus became subject to the savage features and became a cultivated peo-Taus was it with the Huns, the Goths, and Northern barbarians who before Cyrus invaded Asia Thus it was it too with the race from whom The Alaries, Attilas and other leaders of an

cient barbarism could bear no comparison with the aders of modern barbarism. The former, ignorant as those whom they led to carnage, were lestroyers only when they had arms in their hands. But the leaders of modern barbarism, are deeply learned egotists; deprived of meral feeling, they destroy all the means of improvement in order to secure themselves and their ease. This difference s so well defined and was so well understood by thusiast on this subject. the Poles, that they, while defending themselves egainst their oppressors, declared that they were W. S. W. of Buenos Ayres. They were found defending the liberties of all men. On this ground about eighteen feet below the surface of the ground t was that when the world had forgotten her, after a greater part of them are calcined, some are enher diamemberment, when philosophers in their veloped in calcareous substances, and a few are perspeculations and poets in their song said of her rified. Among the contents of the cases, are re requiescat in pace, and when even those who ex- mains of the Megatherium, which have been retolled the free spirit of her institutions, argued that peacedly described. Of the Glyptodon, there it was better to enjoy peace under any ruler than to prolong the struggle, the Pole saw that his a comparison between the different forms of the couse was good-and answered with coarage and high nope "Tell the North, madman, Poland shall Megalonyx there are a great many members— among which is the head of a young one, which

Poland had sealed the grave of 100,000 of her sons and her name was erased from the scroll of structure of its strong feet and terrible claws would nations, the world was yet reminded of her wrongs | indicate otherwise. by a few patriots who wandered from country to lities which prove it to have been an herned animal thrilling the heart with the story of their wrongs. was known by the identity of the parts of their At Puris and Venice Societies were formed to skeletons, yet in this head there were a greater communicate with similar secret Societies within number of teeth, and of a different character, which the Polish bounds, and subsequently in other parts would seem to indicate that the animals formed of Europe. In order more effectually to deceive two species of the same genus. [Jour. Cem. d fference they did not feel to the measures taken to expel from their native land all that was good. But while schools, national monuments, &c. were destroyed, the whole nation were preparing for a new struggle. Permission was obtained by the exiles to form a legion in Italy, where 12,000

oles soon rallied under a common banner.

The estimation in which their bravery was held inferred from an anecdote of leon. One evening at a ball in Paris when Napo-leon was present a Pole was requested to play a celebrated march be had composed. "Come," said the Emperor, 'let us go and hear him: the brave Poles! we must always have them, for they are

The French Revolution which now burst forth happily abolished the law forbidding foreigners to

enlist in the Army, and a Polish legion was soon formed in Paris: 20,000 exiles were soon under The members of Congress are gathering in | for life, and the legislative power was vested in a | its banner. For a long while seeking roads through Italy, Spain, Siberia and San Domingo, the Pole had wandered carrying their household gods and pouring forth their blood like water for their mont; Mr. Cross of the House from Atkansas: tribes, masses of barbarians, ignorant, superstitious loved land. But soon their time came. All EuMr. Watterson of Tennessee; and Mr. Dawson and degraded. Democratic principles could not rope called to mind the declaration of the Poles that they feught for the liberty of all mankind; and an echo went forth, feeble though it was, which nded again, " Tell the North, madman, Poland

> Then, in 1806, Napoleon, at the head of the French and Poles, marched to meet the Russian child of the noble, and all, of whatever class, who and Prussia forces. At Jena Prussia was trampled to the dust, and the allies soon submitted to the French Emperor. No one can describe the excitement which prevailed in Poland; all was Napoleon's: he was every where regarded as the restorer of their independence. But he was no w the republican General who at Paris said-The brave Poles! they are fighting for us like

> willing to bring all of her people to a level by ma-king them all nebles. And there still is proof that 5,000,000 being restored to independence under the name of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. It was declared to be under the protection of France, and obtained a constitution.

Scarcely was the government established when Austria declared war against France and with sisted 48,000 men instantly invaded the Grand Duchy of All our Army being in Spain with Napoleon, with but 8000 men we opposed them. er a few skirmishes the Austrians were obliged to tribute and the poorest member of this body were | leave the Duchy. Another six millions was then united to the Duchy; their fate depended on the present day there are in Poland five families whe enjoy the title of Prince, seventsen that of Count. enjoy the title of Prince, seventeen that of Count. world had just been conquered by the charms of any thirteen that of Barons. And even these were Maria Leuisa. Scarcely one fifth was incorporatbestowed by the fallen monarchs and carry with ed with the Grand Duchy, the rest was given by trenty to Austria and Russia.

All these reverses did not extinguish the hopes country you have more Polish princes, counts and of the Poles. Familiar with misfortune they barons than we ever had during all the years of rejoiced to see a nucleus around which might be Pola I's existence! All the vile impostors who built up a free nation, extending in face and terri-The year 1812 arrived, credulity and benevolence of your people, are in the existence of the Duchy of Warsaw. Napoleon 'barons,' &c.; many of them are sent again made war upon Russia, and sent embassies hither, beyond a doubt, by our enemies to compro-to Warsaw to remove the bad feeling towards him silse and destroy the Polish character in the eyes his coldness might have created among the Poles. To this wretched class of merce- Alexander, Emperor of Russia, likewise sent his emissaries among the Poles within his borders, both often find serenely reposing in your lanes and Emperors courting their friendly aid for which they promised to restore their independence. So rapid was the progress of liberal principles did they value the influence of Peland upon Eu-

The Poles joined the military despot, because they saw that he commanded civilized people whereas. Alexander was at the head of a mid Poland was now in a deplorable state: former wars As to the relations between the nobles and peas- and the oppressive system of Napoleon had anxir commerce and credit: still confiding in land, the nobles, the church and the state built the promies of Napoleon all the wealthy Poles laid in these were leased to the peasants, and with the costly apparel, the women gave their precious or

60 to 80 acres. The tenants might either labor to a general confederacy of the Kingdom, and the personally or hire a substitute. The tenants were Emperor was asked, "Shall Poland exist?" he

I love the nation-I have seen But I cannot anthorize any movement which po Austria in peaceable possession of Polnad. [Remainder in our next.]

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"Cotton crops in this vicinity and in the lower part of Mississippi are short-not more than twothirds of an ordinary crop. The drought is the

HANINGER AND WRIGHT .- These two individuals recently convicted at Philadelphia of a conspiracy to defraud in issuing spurious certificates of stated that the light sentence of Wright was in consequence of his having been the dupe of his accomplice. This case was not thought one of

MURDERER CAUGHT .- The murderer, Rogers ne of the eight convicts concerned in the murder jail at St. Louis on a charge of horse stealing.

CT A little son of Mr. Garth, 7 or 8 years of age, at Georgetowa, Ky. was crushed by a barrel of salt which fell with and upon him from a loaded

IF A drayman was killed in New-Orleans on the 16th by falling backward upon the pavement fluences of civilization, gradually lost their rough and fracturing his skull while raising a sack of corn upon his cart.

> The dwelling house of Mr. Macomber, at Tiverton, Mass., was burned to the ground on Saturday the 20th. Loss about \$2000.

Or the morning of the 24th, the Furniture Warehouse of W. A. & D. Coggeshall, at Newport, R. I., was destroyed by fire,

Fossil Remains in Buenos Afres .- Eleven cases of these remains have been recently transmitted to the Governor of that Province by an enmargin of the River Lujan, and about 20 leagues W. S. W. of Buenos Ayres. They were found You are aware that after the last partition of is particularly remarkable, as it places the asimal ouatry in pilgrim garb, relating their history and Another head of the Megalonyx was found, which

incalculable. Sherman's Lozeages could not have saved the head of Lord Hastings or the Duke of York, although they have saved many a one from death by consump-tion and neglected coughs or colds. A few of the tion and neglected coughs or colds. A few of the Cough Locanges will allay the most distressing cases in a few minutes and entirely relieve them in one or two days. The campior Locanges cure the headache in less than the time we are writing about them. The most-skeptical need but 10 minutes use of them to be convinced.—

John M. Moore, Esq. Editor of the Tattler, tells us they cured him in the above short space of time although he had no faith in them. Many such instances have come to our knowledge. These valuable articles are sold at 106 Nasau street; 461 Broadway, 461 Bowery, 77 East Broadway, 222 Bleecker, 227 Hudson-street, 58 and 139 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and Redding, 3 State-street,

Boston.

17 Rheumatism, in its worst form and of the longest standing, may be cured by the use of an external and to ternal remedy that has of late been used with astonishing success in some cases of many years standing. These cases are recorded at 71 Maidem lane, where the articles are to be had. One case of 19 years standing has been cured when past all hope, and several others, respectable down town merchants, are referred to for most extraordinary cures. Those who reside in the country can address Comstack & Co. 71 Maiden-lane, for the Indian Vegetable Elikici, and Hews Nerve and Bone Liniment.

A Crass Voice Peace, Rosebound Candy is not saily

A CLEAR VOICE -Pease's Horehound Candy is not only

De Pease's Celebrated Horebound Candy for sale at 71 Maiden Lane.

BOWERY AMERITHEATRE. - A superb variety of Arona erformances are a mounteed in the bill for to night and as usual we may anticipate a full and fashionable audi

euce.

IT Cover's Balm of Life.—It is worthy of notice this celebrated medicine (unlike any of the nestrums of the day) has received the united and unqualified testino ook place, a part containing a population of 000,000 being restored to independence under the name of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. It was eclared to be under the protection of France, and

From the Rev. L. Halsey, D. D., Professor of Ecclesias-

useal secompaniments, and was raduced to try your preparation, on the assurance from nestical men that it contained no sagardous ingredients. The result has been the allaying febrils irritations and the gradual restoration of nestiny functions to the throat, so that I am enabled to return to the I bors of the dock. I think the medicine entitled to the a tention of all persons similarly affected.

Yours truly.

LUTHER HALSEY.

Auburn Theo. Seminary, March 2, 1840.

Mr. Covert's Pruncipal Stores for the rale of the above medicine are at 121 Nassur-street and 126 Fulton-steet.—Sold also by Hundrey, Pacips & Co. 142 Water-street; Rushton & Aspinwall, 110 Broadway, 40 Astor House, 56 Willi m-street. A. D. & D. Sands, 33 and 106 Fulton-stand 77 Brats Broadway j. J. & J. Coddington, 227 Hudson-street; E. Chasterney, 1995 Bowery; Dr. Symmer, 63 Bowery.

LT The Rev. Millton Baddger will preach a IT The Bev. Milton Badger will preach

Tr The Hev. Millon Badger will preach a Sermon To-morrow Evening, in the Madison-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Governeur-street, designed particularly for young men. Subject—The character of Daniel. Services commence at 7 o'clock.

LT A Farewell Missionary Meeting will be held in the Brick Caurch, (Rev. Dr. Spring's) to morrow evening at 1 o'clock, with reference oo the departure of the Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, who is expecting soon to sail as a Missionary to China, under the care of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

LT The Ninth Aumiversar, of the "New York Femals Benevolent Society" will be held in the Pearl street Pres Church, on Monday evening, Nov. 29th, at 7 P. M. Addresses from Rev. Mr. Andrews, and Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, may be expected.

Brooklyn, may be expected.

be church and the state built in various sections. The farms of the promies of Napeleon all the wealthy Poies laid the promies of Napeleon all the wealthy Poies laid the promies of Napeleon all the wealthy Poies laid the promies of Napeleon all the wealthy Poies laid the promies of Napeleon all the wealthy Poies laid the promies of Napeleon all the wealthy Poies laid the promies of Napeleon all the wealthy Poies laid the promies of Napeleon all the promies of Napeleon all the wealthy Poies laid the promies of Napeleon all the D' Thomas F. Peers, Confectioner, No. 26 ## Pocket Books found in great varieties at the manufactory, 102 William-st, wholesale and retail. no

A FIRROR ENCOUNTER .- The Concordia (La.) Intelligencer gives the su joined account of

On the afternoon of the Sch last, Mr. E. G. Collingsworth, the overseer of Marengo planear only cause of Napoleon's fall, it contributed to that in this parish, was assaulted by three runaway ne groes, two men and a women, one of the men and the weman the property of Dr. Gustine, the other man belonging to a Mr. Clark. The negroes jumped upon Mr. Collingsworth while in the field; and had be not been a strong, athletic man, he would have been murdered on the spot. The contest was principally between Mr. C. and the bear of Mr. Gustine: the other two negroes having run away at the time that Collingsworth collared Gas tine's boy. It seems that after a struggle between these two, the negro got free from the grasp of Mr C. and seized a shot gun near by. This was a critical moment of life and death : Mr. C. wrested the gun from the negro, and quick as flash they were clinched-the negre was strong, and in the struggle for power, Collingsworth was thrown up on the ground and nearly choked to death. imprisonment in the City Prison. The Court situation, he felt for a pocket-knife, and having stated that the light centence of Wright was in drove the blade fast and herce in the back of the negro is dangerously ill, and but little hope is en-

> IT Lectures on themistry .- Dr. TORREY Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, No. 67 Crosby street, a course of about twenty Lectures on Chemistry, embracing the more important facts and prin its applications to the useful purposes of life, and the experimental illustrations will be numerous and striking. For further particulars inquire of Dr. Torrey, at th Laboratory in Crosby street; at Dr. Chilton's, Broadway Green & Kings Drug Store, corner of Broadway and

tertained of his recovery.

Grand street, and at Mr. Somerville's, corner of Fourth and Wooster streets. Tickers-Gentlemen's, five dollars ; Ladies' three dollars. A reduction will be made when a number of pupils attend from one sekool.

Two Lectures a week will be delivered, the first to nce on the twenty-second of November, next. College of Physicians and Surgeons, October 28, 1841.

IF Temperance Meeting .- The regular me ing of the Frankin Temperance Society, will be held at the Consistory Room; if the Reference Durch Church corner of Nassau and Aon streets, on Saturday Evening in inst, at 7 o'clock.
All persons connected with the Press, Bookbinding, pokselling, Copperplate, Woodcutting, and Lithographic

Printing, are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES HARPER, President, H. GREZIEV, Corresponding Sec'y.
The cities of the different papers will please to give this an insertion.

this an insertion.

17 The New-York Phenix Temperance BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will continue their Meetings at Union Market, cor. Houston and Columbia street (near the Dry Dock) on Sunday Nov. 28, from \$10 to o'clock, A. M. and from \$10 3 clock, P. M., also from \$10 10 A. M., from \$10 3, and from \$6 to 9 o'clock, P. M. at Centre Market Hall, cor. Grand and Centre ats. Mr. (A. Carlo well attend with seme of his best suggest.

the Hall at 60 clock, P. M. and perform a number of choice pieces of music. Musicians and singers friendly to Temperance are respectfully nevted to attend and aid Mr. Cady. Addresses by recently Reformet Druskards, at usual.

Charles B. Smith, Sec'ry.

To Nomination for Alenry Clay as President in 1815.—Clay men will find Jacocka's Handbill Press, advocating Mr. Clay for the next Presidency, for sale by Joseph Clark, in Wall-street, near the Custom House, where the old oak tree was.

The old oak tree, the old oak tree—Where it was, where it was, dys see. 827.32

Where it was, where it was, dive see. 827.3:

If White Teeth are a luxury which all should enjoy; they promose beauth by permitting the pure air of Heaven to pass to the lungs uncontaminated by the foul taint of the mouth. The Compound Aromatic Tooth Past cleanses the teeth and mouth effectually and gives the teeth an unrivalled whiteness. M. same is in follow each jar. Il RACE EVERETT, 367 Greenwich strest, 25 cours each jar. On Broadway it is kept at Meakin's near Broome street; at Woodworth's Fancy Store; the Bizzar corner Courtlandt st.; Codington's, corner Hudson and Spring; Watson, Chemist, Catharine-st.

If Improved the second of the second contamination of t

LT Improvement of Personal Beauty-Dr. F. F. GOURAUD'S Pondros Subtiles or Fenetrating Powders will effectually and permaneanly opposited super-thous hair from femiles upper lips, (so very unsignity, sides of the face, bridge of the nose back of the neck moles, or the hair concealing an elevated and intellectual brow, or the stubborn beard of man, may all be entirely eradicated by using these powders. Their celebrity is so

also be had Dr. G. celebrated
SUPERB VEGETABLE ROUGE, immovable by perSUPERB VEGETABLE ROUGE, immovable for ball apiration or rubbing with a cloth or handkerchief for ba and parties. It is the only Rouge that should be used. 50 cents per bottle. (2) n13 cod

IT Bank of Bennington,-Bills of this Bank will be received at Par for Hats and Caps at 250 Grand at. The assortment of Hats consists of fine Beaver, Nurre, and Cassimere—Super Moleskin and low price silk Hats, Cars-Mra's and boys' Cloth Caps-fine Otter, Seal, and other caps. n25 tw (2) CONANT, 280 Grand-st.

17 Surtouts, Cloubs, &c.-A large assertment of beaver and imilial Cloths, for Surtouts and Winter of beaver and milled Cloths, for Surtouts and Winter Frocks. Also, Clock Cloths, received, and will be made up to order, at the Emporium of Cheap Garments, at such prices as must offer inducements to purchasers.

The style and finish of garments will be found to

IT The Hudson Dispensary-At this establishment can be had wholesale or retail Dr. WILLIAMS'S Compound Extract of Horehound, Balm of Gilead and Slippery Elm, and also, Dr. W.'s Compound Laxative Pills, A. Gilbert's do., Wright's do., Taylor's Balsam, Hay's Liniment, Balm of Columbia, Baleau's Strengthen ing Plaster, and most all other popular medicines. For sale No. 215; Hudson-st.

ale No. 215; Hudson-st. (2) n27 1t*

ET Particular Notice.—Those persons having ruiture of any description to dispose of, or who are eaking up house-keeping, will find a ready sale for any rrion or all of their goods, by sending their address, or ling upon the subscriber. Goods to any amount pur-ased of Im (2) F. COLTON, 197 Chatham street.

UNITED STATES IN MINIATURE. AT THE CLIMAX, 149 Fulton-street and 13 Ann-street.

Thus says the Editor of the Planet -

FREE READING ROOM .- Without doubt one of the best and one of the most convenient places in the city to ga ther the news of the day is at the Clonax Esting House, twenty six murble tables, with a leading journal on each table, representing every. State in the Union; thus citizens and strangers have the opportunity of taking their culies. Act, and realing the latest papers from all parts of the country on the same table. It strikes us that this arrangement is superior to anything ever attempted in this city, and we may no doubt will prove a great feature in this existency partonized source of refreshment. Under the management of us gentlemanly, proprietor, the Climax, we are pleased to learn, is rapidly increasing in partoning and popular favor, and we doubt not will continue to means it full states of inside support. tronuge and popular favor, and we doubt not will con to receive its full share of public support. Step in.

IT The Young Choir, or School Singing Book, original and selected, by Wm. B. Bradbury, and C. W. Sanders. The attention of Teachers is particularly re-quested to the following notices, just received by the pab-isaers:

NEW-YORK, October 25, 1841.

Messrs, Dayton & Saxton—Gentlemen—I have examined your valuable little nusical publication, "The Young Chor," and feel grainfied to be able to express my raconficient algorithms of the confidence of disconal approbation of the same to express my racoudisconal approbation of the same. It is just the thing
wanted for juvenite classes; and I hope it may be widely
and extensively paironized.

I am respectfully yours,
Late vocal Leader of the N. Y. Sacred Music Society.

Mesers.

Late vocal Leader of the N. Y. Sacred Music Society.

Messrs. DAYTOS & SANTON-I have received the copy
of "The Young Chorn," by W. B. Bradbury and C. W.
Sanders, and I have examined it thoroughly and with
great pleasure. The music is chaste and simple, two great
excellencies in a musical work. The arrangement is well
designed and exceuted, and I know of no work of the kind
better calculated, in a great The work show contains better calculated to do good. The work also contains enough of the "Elements of music," to answer all purpo-

I doubt not but it will afford satisfaction to schools for children and youth, and I hope it will obtain a general at C. P. SMITH, Mayor of Brooklyn.

October 20, 1841. October 20, 1841.

D. & S. also publish a New Collection of Instrumental Music, consisting of Solos, Duets and Trios, for the Finte, Violin and Violincello, from the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydin, Bellini, Walsh, Strauss, and other eminest composers; to which are added brief instructions for each

isstrument.

Also in press—"The Northern Harp," consisting of original, secred, and moral songs, adapted to the most popular melodies, for the Piano-forte and Guitar. By Mrs. Mary S. B. Dana, author of "The Southern Harp"

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